

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -KING LEAR.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street, -ST. MARY'S -BENT BARR.

ROBERTS THEATRE, Bowery, -SERIOUS FAMILY -WILLIAM OF THE WATER -WHITE HORSE OF THE PRINCE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway, -PLAYING WITH FIRE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway, -ALLIANCE ARCADE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery, -FAST WOMEN OF THE MODERN TIMES -AFRODIS.

MANHATTAN AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway, -DAY AND EVENING -JONES AND HIS BROTHERS -LIVING ORGANS -VIRGO.

SEVANTYF MINISTRIA, Mechanic Hall, 67 Broadway, -COLUMBIAN, BOSTON, DANCE, -SCENES AT FULTON.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, -HOOVER & CAMPBELL'S MUSEUM, -BOSTON, DANCE, -SCENES AT FULTON.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 68 Broadway, -SONGS, DANCES, BURLINGTON, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 12, 1860.

The News.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite arrived in this city yesterday, and were greeted with the most magnificent reception that has ever taken place in the metropolis. The revenue cutter Harriet Lane, which was selected for that purpose by the President, proceeded in the morning to Ambey, took the party on board from the Philadelphia train, and brought them to the city. Royal salutes were fired from the forts as the cutter passed. When she touched the Battery the Prince was welcomed in a most enthusiastic manner by the populace. In Castle Garden he was presented by Augustus Schell to the Mayor. The Prince and suite retired and changed their citizen's dress for their military uniform. The Mayor presented them to Major General Sandford, who then requested the honor of a review of the troops on the Battery. After the review the royal party and the municipal authorities entered carriages and headed the procession up Broadway. Entering the City Hall Park by the east gate, those in carriages alighted on the esplanade in front; the Mayor, together with the Prince and suite mounted a platform, while all the military passed in review before them. The party then re-entered the carriages and drove up Broadway past the military, which wheeled into line again at Waverly place and marched on round Union square and up to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Here the distinguished guests alighted. The procession was the finest military display that has ever been witnessed in New York, and elicited the admiration of the visitors. The sidewalks of all the streets through which the royal party passed were literally packed with people, while all the windows and roofs in Broadway were likewise filled. The reception was enthusiastic and magnificent, without a parallel and beyond description.

We publish in another column interesting details of news from Mexico. It now appears that the Spanish fleet had no intention of bombarding Vera Cruz, and it is stated that the Spanish Minister had been advised by his government to treat the constitutional government of Mexico with the greatest respect. There was no change in the position of the belligerent forces.

The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction postponed their fortnightly meeting, which should have taken place yesterday afternoon, from that time to Saturday morning, in honor of the arrival of the Prince of Wales. The return of statistics for the week showed the number of persons in the institutions at present to be 7,150—a decrease of 30 for the week. The number admitted in the same time was 1,887, while those who died, were discharged or transferred to other institutions numbered 1,937.

The mail agent of the British Post Office Department in the steamship Connaught, which was wrecked and destroyed by fire on Saturday and Sunday last, arrived in New York on Wednesday morning. The steamship Persia happened to be sailing that day for Europe, and he therefore took passage in her in order to report officially on the loss of the Connaught and safety of the mails as soon as possible. He took the log of the Connaught and other documents belonging to the unfortunate pioneer of the new Galtway line with him. He will now occupy the position of mail agent on the company's new steamer Leinster, which takes the place of the Connaught in the line.

The public demonstration made in honor of the Prince of Wales yesterday tended to check transactions in some branches of trade. The cotton market was firm, with sales reported to the extent of 1,500 to 1,600 bales. Flour was more buoyant and in better request, and about five cents per barrel higher for shipping grades of State and Western common and medium grades. Southern flour was also firmer and in good request. Extra grades generally were unchanged. Wheat was quite firm for winter and amber colored, with prime to choice lots of white, but Chicago sales were dull. Corn was firm and in good request, with sales of Western mixed at 70c, a 71c, in white and red, and of flat yellow do. at 70c, a 71c. Pork was in more better request, and closed with a more buoyant feeling. Sales of new mess were made at \$15 50 a \$16 75, and \$14 50 a \$16 75 for prime. Coffee was quiet and prices were unchanged. Freight engagements were moderate, and rates without alteration of moment.

WHAT ARE THE SOUTHERN STATES GOING TO DO?—Recent events at the elections in some of the Central States, and all the eventualities and chances which they foreshadow with regard to the Presidential contest, pointing in the direction of Mr. Lincoln's election by the Northern States, people are beginning naturally to look towards the South and ask what the people there are going to do. The South has for a few years past been threatening disunion and secession, and all kinds of movements, in the event of the triumph of a Northern faction, and in the present aspect of affairs we think it is about time now that the Southern people should be making arrangements for their future course. If the politicians and orators of the South rightly represent the feelings of the people, there is a strong inclination towards secession in South Carolina, in parts of Virginia, in Alabama and other States. Mr. Yancy has just delivered a very eloquent speech in this city, in which he touched upon many points concerning the interests of his section of the country, but he did not solve the problem, what they are going to do down there.

The South has a great many important relations, social as well as commercial, with the North, and consequently its future proceedings in the event of Lincoln's election are matters

of considerable interest. We presume that the Legislatures of the different Southern States will come together at once and consult about the plan of action to be adopted. They have time enough to decide upon what they intend to do between this and the inauguration day, March the 4th 1861.

The Prince of Wales in New York—A Remarkable Day.

In moral significance as well as in the material fact, yesterday presented a spectacle which the world has seldom seen equalled, and never surpassed.

New York, the commercial metropolis of the most commercial nation and powerful republic now in existence, poured out all of its million of people to receive the heir of England's crown, who comes adorned with all the pageantry of peace. There could be a deep significance in the simple fact itself of this semi-royal progress by the heir of a friendly crown through the domains of a powerful republic; but this is rendered more impressive by the entirely spontaneous and hearty homage with which a whole nation of freemen receive him, and by the antecedents which attend the history of the two nations. Springing from the same loins, the two peoples pursued for a century and a half a common path of development, the fostering hand of the elder protecting the early footsteps of the younger. Then came the dark days when fraternal war ended in political severance. Reconstituted in separate and antagonistic nationalities, there remained the ties of a common lineage, a common language, and common tastes and impulses. For eighty years the paths of national development, of liberty, commerce, enterprise, literature and happiness have been pursued by each in a spirit of emulation, and to-day they stand before the civilized world peers in all things, and each the admitted leader and representative of freedom on its respective continent.

After this not very long period, but yet a wonderful one in the results it has brought to both nations, the Prince of Wales comes as a private gentleman to view the regions and to know the people that were once attached to the crown he is destined to wear. Everywhere he has been received with the cordiality due to a beloved kinsman; the delightful ties of consanguinity have been renewed between us and England in his person; and New York has to-day set the seal of the true metropolis of the New World, to the reannealing of the hearts between ourselves and the mother country. Yes, the mother country. And should any one ask why the name and deeds of George the Third were yesterday buried in oblivion, there to remain forever, we would point them to the virtuous mother, the peerless Queen, whose virtues shed a halo round the throne of England, and constitute the pride and joy of all where England's tongue is spoken and England's honor loved. The young Prince who has to-day received the heartfelt homage of a free people, unsought and therefore far more truthful, can take back to his own free land, and into its happy homes, the assurance that beyond the ocean, among a kindred people, his mother's honored name has eradicated every vestige of the fraternal bitterness that once existed between us.

Who can trace the mighty results that must flow from this auspicious day? The re-establishment of fraternal ties between the two nations will thrill the hearts of men in every corner of the earth. It will pervade the labors of diplomacy, the enterprises of trade, the pursuits of the artisan and the laborer, the pages of literature and the hopes of history, with the confidence that henceforth the giant leaders of liberty in the Old World and in the New are united in impulse and in aim for the perpetuation of freedom and the elevation of man. From such a confidence the most beautiful results must flow; for as long as Victoria fills the throne, and after her Albert Edward wields the sceptre of England, the memories of this day will exercise their genial influences over the destinies of both nations. Nor is it alone here or in England that these influences will be felt. On every ocean and along every shore the cross of St. George and the Stars and Stripes will wave in concord and harmony. Such a union will reanimate the hopes of nations everywhere, and give an impulse to the cause of constitutional law and the reign of liberty and order throughout the earth.

Herein lies the deep significance of the reception of the Prince of Wales in New York yesterday. The spontaneous enthusiasm of the people, the crush of a million of freemen to hail his coming, and the hearty blessings that were showered upon his head, must carry to his heart the conviction that he will bear back with him to England the affectionate love and the confiding hopes of thirty millions of kinsmen, to strengthen his throne and reunite the hearts of both peoples.

PUBLIC OFFICES—COMING IN AND GOING OUT.—There is no class in the country among whom the indications of the issue of the Presidential election, which the late returns from Pennsylvania present, have produced more consternation than the office holders in every quarter of the country. Should the election result in Lincoln's success there will be the cleanest sweep in all the federal offices that has been seen since the first election of Jackson. When Harrison was elected there was a pretty general clearing out of the office holders; but Harrison died very soon; and on Taylor's election there was another exodus from office; but he also died soon—the victims, both, of the office seekers. In each case the restoration of another régime begat a partial restoration of the office holders.

But in the event of Lincoln's election there will be a tough old rail splitter in power—a single act with nine lives, who is not likely to be killed by the office hunters but will very probably live out his term. And what an awful rush of office hunters there will be! No doubt every man who turned out in the Wide Awake procession the other night is a candidate for some office or another; and so it will be all over the country after the November election.

It will be a very good thing, however, to have all the public offices, both at Washington and everywhere else, swept clean, and the departments well washed and scrubbed out; all the pickings and stealings which have been going on well ventilated and made public; for where so much stealing has leaked out, in spite of all the efforts to conceal it, there must be a great deal more which has not been discovered. The office holders who are to go in, being far more hungry than those who are turned out, will, of course, steal a great deal more if they only have time.

Lincoln's Anticipated Election.—The Irrepressible Conflict in the Republican Camp.

With the full expectation of Lincoln's election as our next President, we detect the symptoms of an "irrepressible conflict" among the chiefs of the republican camp for the control of his administration and the fat offices within his gift. We find this conflict foreshadowed, for example, in the following extract from the leading editorial in yesterday's Tribune:

It was every way fit that Pennsylvania and Indiana, clasping hands across Ohio, should claim and enjoy the proud distinction of inaugurating the national renovation. In the first place, those two States justly share between them the honor of having made Abraham Lincoln our standard bearer in the momentous contest now so near its clearly foreshadowed termination. Indiana—which had previously inclined to and was confidently and reasonably counted on for Judge Bates—was the first State at Chicago to take her place firmly and ardently beside Illinois in supporting Mr. Lincoln's pretensions, and thenceforth her delegation was most vehement and untiring in commending her new choice. Pennsylvania, which, unlike Indiana, had a candidate of her own, hesitated and debated long, but when pressed at length to say decisively, "in case you cannot have your own candidate, who is your next choice?" she, too, designated Mr. Lincoln; and her decision, in effect, impelled that of the Convention.

Now, there is something more in this than meets the eye of the superficial reader. The Pennsylvania candidate referred to for the Chicago nomination was General Simon Cameron, one of the very shrewdest and ablest party managers of the day. His decision in favor of Lincoln over Seward doubtless had much to do in the nomination of the former, and in putting the latter gentleman aside for a more convenient season. But the opposition of one Horace Greeley, the delegate from Oregon, was, as we all know, from the confessions and maledictions of the Chevalier Webb and the little "artful dodger" of the New York Times, the plank upon which Seward was marched overboard. In this matter Cameron was only one of the allies of Greeley. Of course this decisive republican victory in Pennsylvania will place General Cameron very high among the few first class favorites of "Old Abe"; but there is another party engineer in the same State, whose services there in behalf of the republican cause must not be overlooked. The Chevalier Forney is that man. Under the disguise of a Douglas democrat he has rendered good service as a spy in the Foster camp. He will claim of Lincoln, no doubt, that he has earned not only his present office of Clerk of the House of Representatives, but something more. But Cameron is not an admirer of Forney, and thus, between the demands of the one and the claims of the other, there will probably be an early smash of some of the republican crockery in good old Pennsylvania.

In New York the conflict for the first honors and offices under "Old Abe's" administration is more sharply foreshadowed. Against Greeley and his powerful party organ, the Tribune, there will be the formidable coalition of Seward, Weed, Webb and Company. Mr. Seward, from his late campaigning pilgrimage to Kansas and back, has done more service in behalf of Lincoln's election than any other republican stump speaker multiplied by twenty. His claims, therefore, upon Lincoln's administration must be respected; and, sheltering themselves under the mantle of the distinguished Senator from New York, we may expect to find Weed, Webb and Company doing the utmost in their power at Washington to put the delegate from Oregon into a back seat among the mourners.

But if Greeley can only comprehend his position and his power, what he has done to build up, and what he may do to maintain or break down the republican party, he may defy his enemies in the camp, and boldly stand before Lincoln as the peer of Seward himself. It is but justice to say in behalf of the Tribune that it has created, organized and led the republican party to the threshold of the White House. This it has done through its energetic agitation of Southern slavery and the "slave power," in every shape and form best calculated to awaken and bring into the political arena all the moral and religious anti-slavery sentiments and elements of the Northern States. The democracy, in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, in the mismanagement of the affairs of Kansas, and in their shocking demoralizations North and South upon the slavery question, have furnished the capital, we all know; but the republican party are indebted to the Tribune for the miraculous profits of its investment.

It is one thing, however, to build up a party, and another thing to maintain it after its elevation to power. Radical ideas and abstract notions, and revolutionary measures of reform, are indispensable to the creation of a new party from the broken materials of old parties that have lived out their day; but when a party thus created is put into the possession of the government, it must revolutionize itself or fall to pieces. It must abandon its radical theories, professions and promises, and fall back upon the practical responsibilities of its new position, or it will speedily come to the ground. The change of position to be considered is just the difference between Mr. Lincoln as the Presidential candidate of a purely sectional anti-slavery party, and Mr. Lincoln as President of the United States.

Should the Tribune editor properly appreciate this broad distinction between a party seeking and a party advanced into the control of the government, he may quietly take the place of "the power behind the throne greater than the throne itself." On the other hand, let our slavery agitating contemporary, in behalf of Mr. Lincoln's administration, persist in the agitation of the "irrepressible conflict," and he will fall from grace, or very soon bring down the administration from its lofty heights into the dust and ashes of public contempt.

At all events, with the transfer of "Old Abe" from his quiet home at Springfield to the position of the official hotel keeper and principal almshouse commissioner of his party at Washington, we insist that Horace Greeley, if not made the head of one of the executive departments, shall at least be the chief of the kitchen cabinet, for Thurlow Weed or the Chevalier Webb in that position would clean out the kitchen in six months, to the last marrow bone in the pantry.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The probability now is that the republicans will not have a majority in the next Congress; for although they have gained on the State tickets, and thus increased their chances for electing a President, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, still they have lost in members of Congress in many instances.

There is a new feature observable in the democratic candidates for Congress in this city. We perceive that many of them are taken from the class which the gophers and quacks are accustomed to nominate—a class of men for the most part liquor dealers, who formerly applied

no higher than a seat in the Common Council or the Legislature, but whose ambition has now grown to a place in the halls of Congress.

Newspaper Enterprise—New Telegraph Arrangements.

It was announced the other day that the press had entered into arrangements for the working and management of the Newfoundland telegraph lines. Cape Race being a point jutting out into the Atlantic, nearly midway between New York and Europe, it became a part of the enterprise of the day to have a new yacht stationed there to intercept the steamers, and thus place the metropolis within one week's distance of Europe. Our plan has thus far worked very well; but next year it is the intention to improve and perfect it, and, with the co-operation of the owners and captains of the steamers, to obtain all the European news by the way of Newfoundland.

Meanwhile, however, in the depth of winter, and when storms prevail, it may so happen that the news yacht will miss some of the passing steamers, or the steamers taking the southern passage will stretch out too far at sea from the cape to enable the news men to intercept them. To obviate this difficulty, and to carry out the enterprise which initiated the Cape Race arrangements, the press are now completing their plans to meet the passing steamers off Montauk Point, at the extreme eastern end of Long Island, and at one or two other points along the eastern coast, by which they will obtain the European news whenever there is a failure at Cape Race.

The plan to intercept the steamers off Montauk has long been in contemplation, and was on the point of being carried out several years ago, when the telegraph was in its infancy, by the building of a telegraph line over Long Island by Colonel Colt and others; but for a variety of reasons the arrangement fell through. Now, however, by the enterprise of the managers of the American Telegraph Company, wires are rapidly being stretched on poles along the route of the Long Island Railroad to the eastern end of that island, and the new line will probably be open for business in a few weeks. That company intend, we understand, to extend the wires to Greenpoint, and thence by a branch line from Riverhead to Montauk Point, and also to connect with the shore of Connecticut by a cable across the Sound. The press are indebted to the energy of the American Telegraph Company for this facilitating our arrangement, and we are in hopes of success off Long Island if our other more eastern plans fail.

News will be more difficult to obtain from the passing steamers off Montauk than most any other point; but by a little energy, a few carrier pigeons and steam, we feel pretty sure of spending money and getting the latest intelligence from Europe.

THE SPANISH QUARREL WITH MEXICO.—It is stated in despatches recently received from Mexico that Great Britain is about to break off all diplomatic relations with Miramon; but whether that step is to be followed by an immediate recognition of the Juarez government we are not informed. There is some probability in the statement, from the anxiety manifested on the part of England to effect an accommodation between the two parties. Neither England nor France desires to see the demands of Spain pushed to extremities. They know that the adoption of rigorous measures by her would lead to intervention by the United States in Mexico, to be followed by the invasion of Cuba. As it does not comport with the interest of England that our power should be extended in either quarter, there is no doubt that every effort will be made to prevent Spain from carrying out her threats. All the offers of mediation made by Great Britain having been rejected, the only mode in which she can effect her views is by breaking off her relations with Miramon, thus giving a moral support to the constitutional government. The evidences that she has given of this disposition seem already to have produced an effect, for the Spanish Minister at the Mexican capital is stated to have been urgently recommended by the Captain General of Cuba to treat Juarez and his Cabinet with the utmost respect. It will be fortunate for Mexico if the difficulty with Spain should furnish a solution to her present complications. The equivocal policy pursued towards her by England and France has hitherto been one of the chief obstacles to her securing stability in her affairs.

MISMANAGEMENT OF THE POST OFFICE.—We have heretofore pointed out the mismanagement of the Post Office of this city, and the general mismanagement of the post offices throughout the country, owing to the ignorance of the head of the department at Washington. Mr. Holt knows nothing of accounts, or of the nature of the business he has undertaken; otherwise he would not have permitted such defalcations on the part of postmasters. The abolition of Boyd's private penny post in this city, without establishing any efficient public system in its place, is decisive evidence of the want of a competent head of the department at Washington. We have received for publication the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.  
NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1860.  
Some weeks ago you kindly inserted my communication relating to the time and money consumed (as represented by the Post Office in collecting and distributing city dispatch letters.  
Last evening I received at 1244 Broadway, about five o'clock, a communication which was mailed at Broadway and Prince street between twelve o'clock on the 25th of September, taking eleven days and six hours to travel about two miles, or a greater amount of time than it would to send from New York to Liverpool.  
This is one instance, and I venture to assert not by any means a remarkable one, but an ordinary, common occurrence.  
Will Mr. J. T. Boyd come to the rescue? If private enterprise can outrun public service it is not a disgrace to drive a valuable institution totally away from us. Can the United States Mail Department can do their duty, I feel confident that the public will sustain any enterprise individual who will supply a commercial want against the despotism of a system uncontrolled in any portion of the "monarchical government."

This is only a sample of the way in which the public is victimized in this city. When Boyd's Despatch was abolished as a private enterprise by the authority of the Postmaster General, according to the discretion vested in him by the act of Congress, he ought to have appointed over the penny department Mr. Boyd, who understood the business, and under whose management an organization for the speedy despatch of city letters grew up into a great business, giving great satisfaction to the public. This has been taken away without substituting anything adequate to the wants of the public in its stead. The city Postmaster is a very good man, but not very energetic. He does his best, however, and he is not chargeable with the blunder which broke up Boyd's penny post, but Mr. Holt, the Postmaster

General. And this is only of a piece with his whole management ever since he was placed over the department.

A year ago we stated that the defalcations in the Post Office amounted to nearly a million of dollars. We were immediately contradicted, and our statements denounced as slanders. In less than two months after defalcations amounting to \$800,000 came to light, and time will reveal the balance of the million. As soon as the new administration comes into power, disclosures will be made which will astonish the public. How could it be otherwise? Mr. Holt is a country lawyer, who has no acquaintance with finances, or commerce, or figures. He cannot give the proper directions to the officers under his charge. He is not only incompetent himself, but he has failed to appoint subordinates who understand the business. The result is that the affairs of the department are involved in confusion and disorder.

But the misfortune in this case is, as in some of the other departments, that whatever is wrong is visited on the head of an innocent man who has nothing to do with it—the President—who has been compelled to take such men for heads of departments as party leaders and members of Congress have forced upon him, and who must trust to their superintendence the details of the business which it would be physically impossible for him to supervise. The President is made the scapegoat for all the plundering and blundering and mismanagement of all the officials and all the culprits in the whole party.

Cause of the Defeat in Pennsylvania—The Albany Regency.

The defeat of the conservative ticket for Governor in Pennsylvania, which foreshadowed the defeat of the conservative Presidential ticket next month in the same State, and probably, also, in the State of New York, is the consummation of the work of the Albany Regency. Their game from the beginning has been to divide and be conquered, and they have carried it out most successfully. Long since they laid their treacherous plans for the overthrow of their own party and the triumph of black republicanism, and they are looking forward with longing eyes to the reward of their treason.

They found at an early period that it was not likely they could have the control of the Presidential nomination and the spoils which to the victors belong, and they deliberately went to work to throw the election into the hands of the republicans. Richmond said he would be king and rule, or king and ruin. The first development of the treachery was at the Syracuse State Convention last fall, where the Regency deliberately split the party into two fragments after the old rupture had been healed. By rejecting Mayor Wood and the delegates from Mozart Hall, and seizing upon the control of the Convention, they created a rift, and established a division which they have done all in their power ever since to continue, till it is too late to unite and conquer. They have demoralized the party, not only in this State, but throughout the Union. The success of Mayor Wood in the election of last December on the great national issue against the combination of the republicans, the Regency and free soil Tammany Hall, led by the original organ of abolitionism in this State, the Journal of Commerce, was a significant rebuke to the Regency, to which they would undoubtedly have taken heed had they not made up their minds to defeat the democracy.

The next overt act in their treasonable design was the publication of a private confidential letter of Governor Wise, of Virginia, which had the double effect of killing off that popular candidate, and of widening the split in this State and rendering the confusion worse confounded. The unfortunate divisions and dissensions in this State were carried by the Regency into the Charleston Convention, and they went there as dictators, not as delegates; they had their programme cut and dry, first by the rejection of the delegates of the Mozart Hall democracy, the larger and victorious wing of the party, and secondly for a political platform which they knew the Southern delegates would never swallow, and a particular candidate whom they knew to be of all others in the field the most obnoxious to the South. Having, by lying and fraud and cheating all round, gained their first point, and obtained a firm footing in the Convention, they were in a position to drive home the entering wedge. They stuck to one candidate from first to last, and would not have any other, and they stuck to squatter sovereignty through thick and thin, while the secessionists insisted on Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories. There was no moderation on either side—no middle course possible—with the premeditation of the Regency to break up the Convention. They would listen to no compromise either at Charleston or at Baltimore. They must have either Douglas or nobody. It was with them *Cesar or nullus*. They well knew that the extreme Southern party would not yield, and they persisted to the end in maintaining their position till they accomplished their object by splitting the Convention into two conventions, and dividing the democratic party into two factions, taking with themselves the delegates of fifteen States, and arraying the delegates of seventeen against them. They were thus as sectional as the black republicans themselves, and destroyed the effect of the grand argument against that revolutionary party.

Not content with what they achieved at Charleston and Baltimore, the nail they had driven into the coffin of the democratic party they clinched on their return to the Empire State. Ever since they have labored night and day to prevent the union of the conservative elements in this State. The effect upon the party and upon the conservative cause generally in Pennsylvania was to demoralize them, and, with the assistance of Forney, to drive numbers into the ranks of black republicanism. There is always a large floating mass of voters who desire to be on the strong side, and the destructive, disorganizing course of the Regency convinced them that Lincoln was likely to be the winning horse. Many in Pennsylvania who would not go over to the republicans have refrained from voting, from utter disgust and despair of doing any good. There is but too much reason to fear that the Presidential election will present the same results both there and here. Thus have the Regency succeeded in splitting up and breaking down the democratic party, in preventing the union of its fragments with each other, or their union with the other conservative elements of the State.

Their reward in prospect is a secret interest in the spoils—a gigantic scheme of public plunder in connection with a railroad to the

Pacific. As Judas Iscariot betrayed Christ with a kiss, so have the Regency betrayed and sold the democratic party and delivered it over to destruction, and they have betrayed with it the cause of conservatism, and intrigued into power a revolutionary party who threaten to break up this glorious confederacy of States.

The Infidel Convention—Black Republicanism in League with Atheism.

As will be seen by reference to our news columns, the infidels for two days have been holding a convention in this city, in which they have given utterance to the most revolting and horrible blasphemies.

Let no one at a distance, who is ignorant of our population, hold New York responsible for this. It has not produced the infidels and the atheists who have figured at the Assembly Rooms, any more than it has produced the abolitionists who—coming from New England, and the Northwest, peopled by New England—hold their anniversaries here, because it is the Empire City of the Union, because it has the largest population, and because the leading newspapers of the country are published in it, and will give circulation to their sentiments. Here the infidels hope, among so many inhabitants, to obtain a large audience; and, moreover, whatever is done in New York is sent abroad on the wings of its press. When we present our readers with reports of the sayings and doings of the infidels or the abolitionists, our object is to use them up. With the bane we send the antidote, which effectually kills it. Infidelity, like all the other noxious weeds, originates in old Massachusetts, of New England; but it spreads and germinates, and scatters its deadly seeds, till at length it reaches New York, where we arrest its progress by giving it a good ventilation. Exposure to the direct light of the sun is all that is necessary to wither those pernicious, rank weeds which spring up in the dark.

The infidels and atheists who exhibited themselves here on Monday and the day before are only fit either to be inmates of a lunatic asylum or the penitentiary, or editors of such papers as the Tribune, or the communists of a Fourierite phalanx, where some of these journalists have received their education and taken their degrees. The doctrines which they propagate are the offspring of the morbid mental condition of Massachusetts—a soil in which every absurdity seems to be indigenous, and which is favorable to the growth and development of every foreign delusion. Hence Fourierism, Owenism, Fanny Wrightism, free farmers, free loveism, women's rightsism, Bloomerism, Sabbatarianism, Maine Liquor lawism, abolitionism, and the other isms imported from Europe, thrive there as in a hotbed, and are disseminated through other States. In New York city their organ is the Tribune. We have been invaded from time to time by the missionaries and propagandists of these pestilential abominations, and we have always repelled them.

The most recent invasion is that of infidelity, to which our columns to-day bear ample testimony. These allies of black republicanism curse the constitution and the Bible with equal bitterness and malignity. Christians and Jews, Catholics and Protestants, equally share their denunciations. All law and order, Divine and human government, are alike obnoxious to the blasphemers. One of them has the shameless impudence to say that their motto is, "So long as man believes in God he is not free; so long as there is one slave in America it is not free." Thus abolitionism and atheism are identified, and every day are waxing bolder and bolder. Another of this gang declares that "the Christian Saviour was an ignorant man, inferior to Henry Ward Beecher." "These gods," he continues, "are ignorant creatures," and he winds up with a resolution which caps the climax of the blasphemy: "Resolved, that creators are accountable to the created, causes to effects, parents to children, gods to men; and yet the fool had before said, 'there is no God.' This is worthy of the philosophers and philanthropists who conclude Sunday's proceedings with a series of fifty-three revolutionary resolutions, in which they propose the overthrow of Church and State, of all religion and government, and law and property—thus resolving social order into anarchy and chaos. If the power of these men were only equal to their inclination, their true types would be found in the Jacques of the French revolution, when the blood of the best citizens flowed in torrents, when the right of property was annihilated, all the barriers of society broken down by human demons, and a naked harlot set up for public worship as the Goddess of Reason.

In connection with their infidel and anarchical doctrines they declare that "conservatism is cowardice and confusion; that Charles Sumner was struck down in the Senate, and John Brown was strangled on the scaffold, in support of constitutional, legalized, Bible-mandated wrong; that the bloody, brutalizing system of slavery in the United States has its vitality, power and perpetuity in the Union of the States, and that the Union prevents the right and protracts the wrong, hinders freedom and helps slavery, makes peace impossible and war unavoidable."

It will be thus seen that Charles Sumner is their living hero and John Brown their dead martyr, while William H. Seward is their higher law prophet; for it is evident that the sentiments of the following resolution have been adopted from his speech—"That in the constitutional provision by which that sectional scheme of iniquity has had its own peculiar representation in the national Legislature, amounting to a balance of power, for its own purposes, providing itself an army and navy for its own protection, and carrying on wars of conquest for the extension of its own dire domination, involving the renewal of the foreign slave trade, all supporters of the Union are fearfully responsible, and must be held to account in the convictions of all the just." The abolition of the army and navy by a majority in Congress is the first step in the black republican programme in order to the overthrow of the constitution and the inauguration of the reign of terror; for, say these infidels, "slavery makes peace impossible, and war unavoidable."

The motto of the French revolutionists, Danton, was "audacity;" and we ask could the audacity of traitors further go than these men, unless they were taken in the overt act, like John Brown? It is thus clear, that republicanism is in league with infidelity, and that Christianity and the Bible are denounced because they sanction slavery, and that the overthrow of the